

AUDENSHAW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL


ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF AUDENSHAW
1951



HAZEL I. ASHFORD, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(including the Report of the Sanitary Inspector)



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(including the Report of the Sanitary Inspector)

Public Health Committee, 1951-2

Councillor	W. BARNES (Chairman)
„	E. C. HEWITT, J.P.
„	R. NEWTON, J.P.
„	A. H. ROTHWELL
„	J. E. SMETHURST
„	T. GREENHALGH
„	J. B. MIDGLEY
„	Mrs. L. BARNES, J.P.
„	W. BROWN
„	A. HEWITT, J.P., C.C.
„	H. HIBBERT
„	J. EDWARDS

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

HAZEL I. ASHFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Foods Inspector:

R. L. R. BESWICK, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk: W. K. GUDGER.

STATISTICAL

The following are the General Statistics for the year 1951:—

Area of District, in acres	1,241
Population (Census, 1931)	8,460
Estimated Population at the middle of 1951, supplied by the Registrar General	12,590
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931) ...	2,207
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1951, in accordance with the Rate Books	4,221
Rateable Value	£80,585
Sum represented by a penny rate	£325.000

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate	168	93	75
	Illegitimate	5	1	4
		<hr/> 173 <hr/>	<hr/> 94 <hr/>	<hr/> 79 <hr/>
Stillbirths		Total	M.	F.
		3	3	—
		<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.7
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.3
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births	17.0

DEATHS.

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	<hr/> 164 <hr/>	<hr/> 77 <hr/>	<hr/> 87 <hr/>

Death Rates per 1,000 estimated resident population mid-1951.

Crude	13.0	Adjusted	13.3
-------	------	----------	------

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	Deaths
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes	—

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	23
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	3
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	17

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	29
"	"	Measles	"	...	...	—
"	"	Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—

TABLES.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 give a comparison of the birth and death rates with previous years, and with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4 classifies the deaths under certain heads.

Tables 5 and 6 classify and compare the deaths in certain diseases during the last 10 years.

TABLE No. 1.

VITAL STATISTICS Per 1,000 of Estimated Population

	Births			Infant Mortality			Maternal Mortality			Total			Infant Mortality			Neo-natal		
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. registered	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1951	173	*13.7	164	*13.0	3	17	...	—	...	4	23	...	3	17	...	3	17	...
Year 1950	172	13.6	158	12.5	1	6	...	—	...	2	12	...	1	6	...	1	6	...
Year 1949	183	14.4	161	12.6	4	21	...	—	...	6	33	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Year 1948	194	15.3	150	11.8	9	44	...	—	...	8	41	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Year 1947	228	18.4	156	12.6	2	8	...	—	...	14	61	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Year 1946	214	17.6	148	12.1	9	40	...	1	4.48	10	46	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Average 5 years—																		
1946—1950	—	15.9	—	12.4	—	25	...	—	0.98	—	40	...	—	—	...	—	—	...

* Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor, 0.97) = 13.3 per 1,000
(death rate comparability factor, 1.02) = 13.3 per 1,000

TABLE No. 2.

Comparison of Local Birth and Death Rates with those of
England and Wales.

Year	Popu- lation	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
		Local	England and Wales	Local	England and Wales
1941	...	11,810	16.20	14.20	12.30
1942	...	11,570	10.80	15.80	12.10
1943	...	11,810	17.70	16.50	10.84
1944	...	11,500	18.00	17.60	12.26
1945	...	11,530	17.70	16.10	12.70
1946	...	12,150	17.60	19.10	12.10
1947	...	12,340	18.40	20.50	12.60
1948	...	12,650	15.30	17.90	11.80
1949	...	12,730	14.40	16.70	12.60
1950	...	12,620	13.60	15.80	12.50
Average of 10 years			15.97	17.02	12.18
1951	..	12,590	13.70	15.50	13.00

TABLE No. 3. Infant Mortality.

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births		Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births	
		Local	England and Wales	Local	England and Wales
1941	10	52	58	52	58
1942	5	22	49	22	49
1943	6	56.6	49	56.6	49
1944	9	43.5	46	43.5	46
1945	7	34	46	34	46
1946	10	46	43	46	43
1947	14	61	41	61	41
1948	8	41	34	41	34
1949	6	33	32	33	32
1950	2	12	29.8	12	29.8
Average of 10 years		40.11	42.78	40.11	42.78
1951	4	23	29.6	23	29.6

TABLE No. 4. Causes of Death during 1951.

	Total	Males	Females
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	—
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	3	2
.. .. lung, bronchus ..	4	4	—
.. .. breast	3	—	3
.. .. uterus	2	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	5	10
Leukemia, aplenkemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	14	20
Coronary disease, angina	17	10	7
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	3
Other heart disease	28	14	14
Other circulatory disease	4	2	2
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	2	—	2
Bronchitis	17	12	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	—
Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	5	10
Motor-vehicle accidents	—	—	—
All other accidents	1	—	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
All causes	164	77	87

TABLE No. 5.

No. of deaths from certain diseases during the last ten years.

Disease	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	3	6	6	4	5	9	4	3	3	6
Cancer	29	35	20	22	28	30	20	20	15	17
Influenza	1	—	4	—	1	1	—	3	5	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	4	7	2	4	3	6	6	7	6
Bronchitis	17	12	12	15	10	2	13	9	10	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 6.

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

Year	Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population
1941	0.85
1942	0.52
1943	0.26
1944	0.26
1945	0.35
1946	0.74
1947	0.40
1948	0.31
1949	0.47
1950	0.40
Average of ten years	0.456
1951	0.23

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

No epidemic of infectious disease occurred throughout the year. It is gratifying to note that no deaths occurred as a result of Diphtheria.

Cases of notifiable infectious disease are, in the first place, investigated by the Sanitary Inspector. A descriptive leaflet dealing with the principles of current disinfection is left with the householder, together with a "free from infection" stamped-addressed postcard. On the recovery of the patient the Medical Practitioner completes and returns this card to the Health Department and terminal disinfection of the room(s) occupied by the patient is then arranged. All such rooms are sealed and disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Contacts of the disease are maintained under close supervision where necessary.

Sixteen houses were disinfected during the year.

Where suitable isolation and nursing facilities have existed, arrangements have been made for the home nursing of Scarlet Fever cases. In general, this system has functioned satisfactorily.

Three patients were admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals from the Audenshaw area. The causal diseases and hospitals were as under:—

Westhulme Hospital, Oldham	...	...	...	Chickenpox	...	1
Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	Mumps	...	1
Ashton District Infirmary	...	...	...	Ophthalmia		
				Neonatorum	...	1

TABLE No. 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Deaths during 1951.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
20—25 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5	3	—	2	2	—	—	1
	8		2		2		1	

The tuberculosis notification system worked effectively and no compulsion was necessitated in the removal to hospital of any tuberculous person.

No evidence has been forthcoming of persons suffering from active tuberculosis carrying on employment in the milk production or distribution trades.

Disinfection was arranged where necessary.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens were dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. This service also applied to private practitioners who were able to forward specimens direct to the laboratory. Swabs and other material were obtained from the laboratory concerned and from this department.

Forty-six specimens have been examined under this scheme, twenty-six in relation to suspected diphtheria cases and twenty in relation to the typhoid, salmonella and dysentery groups of organisms. In addition, one sample of water was submitted for examination, relative to the last-named group of organisms.

TABLE No. 8. Notifiable Diseases During the Year 1951. (Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Total Cases all ages	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55 & over	Total deaths to Hospital	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital
Scarlet Fever	16	—	1	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	23	1	6	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	144	4	42	55	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia														
Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	189	6	49	68	55	6	2	—	3	—	—	2	1	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied with water by the Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Water Board. The water supply proved sufficient in quantity and of a satisfactory quality throughout the year. All the water supplied was subjected to gravity and pressure filtration, with subsequent sterilisation by ozonisation.

One sample was procured by this Authority during the year from a dwellinghouse within the district. This sample was taken for bacteriological examination and proved to be satisfactory.

The results of routine samples taken by the Joint Water Board at various parts of the supply system in Audenshaw were as follows:—

Type of Examination	No.		Result	
	Taken	Excellent	Satisfactory	
Bacteriological	20	20	—	
Chemical Analysis	1	—		1

No raw water was supplied to the district and no evidence of plumbo-solvency existed in the water supplied.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Work on the new sewerage system was completed within the year under review.

Numerous drains were cleansed and repaired, and several drainage-systems were reconstructed under the supervision of the Department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Closet accommodation existing within the district at 31st December, 1951, may be categorised as under:—

Pail closets	21
Waste-water closets	1,292
Modern water closets	3,202

Several of the pail closets are situate at farms and houses where sewer connections are not available within a reasonable distance. This mode of disposal has also been employed at certain temporary buildings and contractors' sites.

Ten waste-water closets were voluntarily converted by owners during the year, all conversion works being completed in accordance with the requirements of the local building bye-laws.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

SCAVENGING.

There are approximately thirteen and one-half miles of roads within the district, excluding unadopted roads, streets, passages, etc.

Subject to suitable weather conditions, the district main roads were swept twice per week throughout the year by a mechanical sweeper hired from the Hyde Corporation. Two street orderlies were employed on a full-time basis within the district.

The cleansing of street gullies was carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

No privy-middens or ash-pits exist, as such, within the district. An approximate number of 4,300 movable dustbins require regular emptying.

Collection of refuse was carried out by two vehicles, one a twenty horse-power Bedford, and the other a Karrier refuse collector, each being manned by a team consisting of five men and a driver. A third vehicle, an open Commer truck, was employed in the organising of separate salvage collections and the delivery of new dustbins within the district.

Approximately 4,042 tons of refuse, or 2,063 loads, were collected over the twelve-monthly period.

DUSTBIN STOCK—Period 1st January, 1951, to 31st December, 1951.

Item	Quantity Sold	Cost to			Establishment			Total		
		Authority			Charges					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dustbins	136	140	6	0	17	13	8	157	19	8
Sanitary pails	1	1	2	11		2	8	1	5	7
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	137	£141	8	11	£17	16	4	£159	5	3
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

Nineteen dustbins were supplied in default of owners, in accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The costs were recoverable.

Government restrictions in the use of galvanising material, urgently required for the vastly increased rearmament programme, enforced the manufacture of painted dustbins for normal domestic purposes. Exclusions from the

restriction applied only to special hospital and agricultural uses, and to the storage and transport of food and kitchen waste.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All refuse was dealt with by controlled tipping methods, the tip being situate on low-lying ground in the Shepley Road area. Two tip attendants were employed on the work.

The tip was sprayed on occasions during the warmer months as a precaution against infestation by insect pests. Test baiting was carried out periodically in respect of rat infestations, although very little nuisance was experienced in this regard.

SALVAGE.

During the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1951, a total sum of £752 18s. 1d. was realised from the sale of salvage. The weights of the different materials were as under:—

Materials	tons
Waste paper	42.20
Kitchen waste	11.85
Rags	0.20
Metal	2.50

Greatly improved prices for the sale of waste paper were maintained throughout the year, but the Council's recovery tonnage was reduced considerably as a result of collections and sale being undertaken by varied types of private organisations.

SNOW CLEARANCE.

In order to avoid dislocation of other essential services, a skeleton staff was employed, together with one vehicle, to deal with light snowfalls and frosted roads. A trailer gritting machine was used to distribute anti-frost materials.

In the event of emergency all available men from the Health, Highways, and Cemetery and Parks Departments would be directed to the work. A rota system was in operation, this ensuring that men were prepared for duty at all hours of the day and night.

The ready co-operation of other Council Departments in loaning men to this Department is greatly appreciated.

PETROL ISSUES.

4,898 gallons of petrol were issued to the undermentioned Council Departments and other bodies during the year:—

Public Health Department—	Gallons
Refuse Collection Services	2,158
Highways Department—	
General	1,411
Gully Cleansing	101
Cemetery and Parks Department—	
Cemetery	120
Ryecroft Hall	23
Lancashire County Council—	
Education Committee (Playing Fields)	750
School Meals Service	335

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

No licences were issued during the year in respect of camping sites.

No nuisances were discovered during the year from this source.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Seventeen half-hourly observations of factory chimneys were made during the year.

In the absence of bye-laws controlling the density, colour or content of smoke emissions, a tentative standard has been employed, this being based upon a permissible maximum of three minutes dense smoke per half-hourly observation.

The joint scheme investigation into atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year, and a lead-peroxide apparatus was installed in the grounds of Ryecroft Hall. The results obtained over the last five months of the year are shown hereunder, in mgm. of sulphur dioxide per 100 sq. cm. of exposed surface per day. (For comparison purposes, other figures are shown, indicating maximum and minimum amounts of sulphur dioxide present in the constituent area as a whole, over each month).

	August 1951	September 1951	October 1951	November 1951	December 1951
Ryecroft Hall, Audenshaw	1.04	1.22	1.40	1.90	2.44
Minimum figure in area over month ...	0.64 (Denton Sewage Works).	0.86 (Mossley Town Hall).	1.11 (Denton Sewage Works).	1.40 (Mossley Town Hall).	1.67 (Denton Sewage Works).
Maximum figure in area over month ...	1.94 (An Oldham site).	2.43 (An Oldham site).	2.60 (Chadderton Grammar School).	3.58 (An Oldham site).	4.43 (An Oldham site).

The Ryecroft Hall area is not the most heavily industrialised part of the district, but of the few sites available it was thought to be the most suitable from the considerations of safety of the apparatus and relative freedom from air obstruction by surrounding buildings.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS.

Thirty-two premises were found to be infested with insect pests of the commoner types.

Insecticides and disinfectant were available for sale to the public at cost price plus a five per cent establishment charge. In odd instances, where financial circumstances of persons did not permit of their purchasing these materials, small but adequate quantities were given to them to assist in disinfection or disinfection of their homes.

Occupiers responded well to suggestions and advice given by the Department.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Authority has the services of one full-time rodent operator.

Two complete treatments and one test-baiting of the district sewers were carried out during the year.

Where surface infestations were found to have been caused by defects in drainage-systems, the necessary steps were taken to abolish the source of infestation.

No proceedings were taken under the appropriate sections of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for year ended 31st December, 1951.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwellinghouses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
(i) Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	8	4,096	9 (approx.)	266 (approx.)	4,379
(ii) Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result of (a) of notification or (b) otherwise (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) — (b) 4	33 207	— 2	15 8	48 221
(iii) Number of properties (under ii) found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Major — Minor 3	5 19	— 1	3 9	8 32
(iv) Number of properties (under ii) found to be seriously infested by mice (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	—	71	—	4	75

(v) Number of infested properties (under iii and iv) treated by the Local Authority (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	4	236	1	20	261
(vi) Number of notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
(vii) Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4 ...	—	—	—	—	—
(viii) Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
(ix) No. of “block” control schemes carried out ...	3.				

Note 1—Council houses are included under Dwellinghouses.

Note 2—Sewers are not included.

Note 3—Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises.

SCHOOLS.

There are three elementary schools, one secondary and one grammar school within the district.

In general, conditions were fairly satisfactory, although the closet accommodation at two schools was not of a high standard.

Mains water is available at all schools.

FACTORIES.

Cases of unsatisfactory conditions which were notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories were all investigated and the necessary intimations of requirements were given verbally or in writing. Routine inspections were also made and action taken where necessary.

Visits were made to outworkers' premises.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	30	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	46	18	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	5	—	—
Total ...	79	35	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Cases found	Cases remedied	Number of Prosecutions instituted
Want of cleanliness (S1)	1	1	—
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S3)... ..	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S7)			
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Total	7	6	—

Part VIII of the Act.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (3).	Section 110		Section 111	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4).	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5).	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6).	Notices served (7). Prosecutions (8).
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	26	—	—	—	—

WORKPLACES.

Routine inspections were carried out during the year.

HOUSING.

DAINGEROUS WALLS, STRUCTURES, ETC.

Information was submitted to the Surveyor in respect of six premises.

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED BY THE SERVICE OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES DURING 1951

Roofs	24	Brickwork and pointing of walls, sills, etc. ...	20
Chimney stacks, pots, etc.	8	Floors	4
Damp walls	16	Ceilings	3
Windows, skylights, etc.	28	Skirting boards	2
Walls (plaster)	17	Washing coppers, flues, etc.	2
Fireplaces, flues, etc. ...	10	Sinks and waste-pipes ...	5
Doors and frames	4	Paving of yards	1
Staircases, handrails, etc.	2	Dustbins renewed	79
Closet seats	1	Drains and closets cleansed and repaired	81
Closet pails	1		
Rainwater Conductors ..	61		

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	7
(1) By the Local Authority	6
(2) By other Local Authorities	nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	1
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	
(1) By the Local Authority, included under (a) (1) above	nil
(2) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (3) above)	nil

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	80
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	265
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consoli- dated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	nil

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	74
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE:—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	31
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which after service of formal notices were rendered fit:	
(a) By owners	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	32
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	31
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

A new house-to-house survey would be necessary in order to ascertain the exact state of overcrowding within the district.

Four cases of overcrowding from private dwellings and two from Local Authority houses were relieved during the year.

5. HOUSING ACT, 1949:—

- (a) (1) Number of schemes submitted—
 - (a) By private individuals to Local Authority nil
 - (b) By Local Authority to Ministry ... nil
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected ... nil
- (b) (1) Number of Schemes approved by Ministry nil
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected ... nil
- (3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved Schemes nil
- (c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year ... nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughtering for the district was carried out at Stockport No. 2 Abattoir. This slaughterhouse operates on a regional basis and caters for the following districts:—Audenshaw, Bredbury and Romiley, Denton, Hyde Borough and Marple. The meat inspection services are worked on a rota system by the inspectorate concerned, based on the relative proportions of population within the districts, and the rota detail for Audenshaw operates on a one-week-in-eight system.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED BY THIS AUTHORITY'S INSPECTOR.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1. No. killed (if known) ...	278	285	113	1,680	—
2. No. inspected	278	285	113	1,680	—
3. All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
(a) Whole carcasses con- demned	—	1	1	2	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	75	—	—	54	—
(c) Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis	13.49	0.884	3.33	—	—
4. Tuberculosis only—					
(a) Whole carcasses con- demned	3	4	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	238	—	—	—	—
(c) Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	43.51	—	—	—	—

The degree of localised tuberculous infection in cattle was high for the period under review, but generalised conditions were less in evidence. One carcass was found to be affected with "cysticercus bovis," and this was retained for adequate refrigeration prior to release for purposes of human consumption.

The total amount of meat condemned by your officer at the slaughterhouse during the year was 7 tons 4 cwt. 3 qtr.

ICE-CREAM.

Registration of Premises.

During the year one registration, for the sale only of ice cream, was effected.

The state of registration within the district to 31st December, 1951, is as follows:—

Number of premises registered:

- (1) For the sale and manufacture of ice-cream ... 7
- (2) For the sale only of ice-cream 12

Certain of the premises shown as registered under (1) above have ceased to manufacture ice-cream, but registration has continued in force, as the premises are up to the standard approved within the district.

Sampling of Ice-Cream.

The following samples were taken during the year:—

Ice-cream 37

The results of the laboratory examinations on these samples were as under:—

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Methylene Blue Reduction Test	32	3	2	—

The number of samples falling within Grade 1 is to be regarded as highly satisfactory.

OTHER FOODS.

The undermentioned quantities of foods were condemned within the period:—

	cwt.	qtr.	lb.
(1) Canned and bottled foods .	6	3	2
(2) Imported meat	—	1	17
(3) Sultanas and raisins	3	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Item (1) above includes a weight amounting to 3 cwt. 2 qtr. 19 lb. of imported tinned hams. Information was submitted to the Ministry of Food concerning this matter. The reply received from the Ministry indicated that strong representations were already being made to the countries of origin, in order to secure higher standards of canning, etc.

MILK SUPPLY.

Sampling of Milk.

The bacteriological examination of milk samples is a free service to Local Authorities, and samples have been procured by this authority on convenient and essential occasions. The details of samples taken within the operative period are presented in tabular form.

LICENSING FOR THE SALE OF DESIGNATED MILKS.

	Pasteurised Milk	In respect of Sterilised Milk	Tuberculin- tested Milk	Accredited Milk
Dealers' Licences ...	7	34	6	1
Dealers' Supplementary Licences	4	4	2	—

Authority and Type of Milk Sampled	No of Samples taken	Phosphatase Test—		Methylene Blue—		Turbidity Test—		Animal Inoculation (Tuberculosis)	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
UDENSHAW U.D.C.									
(a) Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Pasteurised	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Heat-treated	4	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
(e) Tuberculin tested	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
(f) Accredited	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Ungraded	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	29	24	—	26	1	1	—	3	—

SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS AND DRUGS.

Routine control was carried out by the Lancashire County Council, which is the Food and Drugs Authority for this area. Sampling is carried out by the County Council mainly with a view to checking on adulteration in foods. The following samples were procured by the County Council officer within this district and during the year:—

Milk	54	Other foods	17
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STANDARDS OF FOOD HYGIENE.

No statutory action was taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the associated local bye-laws controlling the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air. These bye-laws were adopted by the Council in 1950, at a time when the incorporation of specific clauses, such as a prohibition of smoking whilst handling food, would, in all probability, have not received favourable consideration by the Minister of Food. The elastic clause "reasonably necessary" occurs in nine distinctly separate parts of the text of the bye-laws and its probable acceptance by many local authorities will no doubt result in some differences in standards imposed in the different districts. On the other hand, such legislation should give some increased measure of protection in standards of food hygiene, and will undoubtedly assist the local authority in cases where persuasion and advice have failed.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Visits re	No. of Visits
Structural defects	338
Water Supply	6
Drainage, closets, etc.	317
Filthy and verminous premises	12
Other insect pests	36
Defective paving of courts, yards and passages ...	3
Dustbins	256
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	2
Animals improperly kept	6
Refuse collection, salvage, refuse disposal, etc. ...	79
Rats and mice	51
Schools	2
Factories	37
Outworkers	18
Stables, piggeries and workplaces	7
Cases of notifiable disease	53
Food premises of all types, excluding slaughter- houses	89
Slaughterhouses	27
Overcrowding	1
Smoke abatement	19
Snow clearance, etc.	21
Miscellaneous	16
Total ...	1,396

NOTICES SERVED, ETC.

	SERVED		COMPLIED WITH		
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory— By owner	In default
Public Health and Housing Acts	219	143	177	51	91
Factories Act	7	—	6	—	—
Food and Drugs Act ...	12	—	9	—	—
Total ...	238	143	192	51	91

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